

# The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XI.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1878.

NO. 16

Hardware, Stoves, Tin, &c.

**Hardware,  
STOVES,  
TIN-WARE,**

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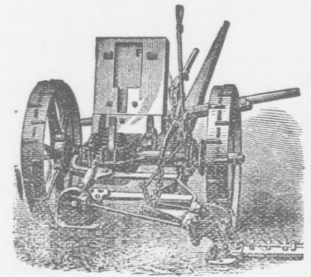
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**LINDLEY & KEMP.**

March 16, 1878.

**Select Poetry.**

**EASTER MORNING.**

Ostera! spirit of spring-time,  
Awake from thy slumbers deep!  
Arise! and with hands that are glowing  
Put off the white garments of sleep!  
Make thyself fair, O goddess!  
In new and resplendent array,  
For the fourty of him who has risen  
Shall be here in the dawn of day.

Flashes the trailing arabesque  
Low under the forest leaves—  
A sign that the drowsy goddess  
The breath of her Lord perceives.  
While He suffered, her pulse beat numbly;  
While He slept, she was still with pain;  
But now He awakes—He has risen—  
Her beauty shall bloom again.

O hark! in the budding woodlands,  
Now far, now near, is heard  
The first pleasure warble  
Of rivulet and of bird.  
O listen! the Jubilate  
From every bough is poured,  
And earth in the smile of spring-time  
Arises to greet her Lord!

Radiant goddess Aurora!  
Open the chambers of dawn;  
Let the hours like a golden train  
Enrich the chariot of morn.  
Thou dost herald no longer Apollo,  
The god of the sunbeam and lyre;  
The pride of his empire is ended,  
And pale is the armor of fire.

From a loftier height than Olympus  
Light flows, from the Temple above,  
And the mists of old legends are scattered  
In the dawn of the Kingdom of Love.  
Come forth from the cloud-land of fable,  
For in full splendor make room—  
For a triumph that lost not its glory  
As it passed in the sepulchre's gloom.

She comes! the bright goddess of morning,  
In crimson and purple array;  
Far down on the hill-tops she tosses  
The first golden lilies of day.  
On the mountains her sunbeams are glowing,  
O'er the valleys she speeds on the wing,  
Till earth is all rosy and radiant  
For the feet of the new-risen King.

Open the gates of the Temple;  
Spread branches of palm and of bay;  
Let not the spirit of dawn  
Alone deck the Conqueror's way.  
While Spring from her death sleep arises  
And joyous his presence awaits,  
While Morning's smile lights up the heavens,  
Open the Beautiful Gates!

He is here! The long watches are over,  
The stone from the rolled away.  
"We shall sleep," was the sigh of the mid-  
night;  
"We shall rise!" is the song of to-day.  
O Music! no longer lamenting  
On omissions of tremulous flame  
Go soaring to meet the Beloved,  
And swell the new song of His fame!

The altar is snowy with blossoms,  
The font is a vase of perfume,  
On pillars and chancel are twining  
Fresh garlands of eloquent bloom.  
Christ is risen! with glad lips we utter,  
And far up the infinite height  
Archangels the psalm re-echo,  
And crown Him with Lilies of Light!

—FRANCIS MACCARTHY, in *Hesper's Magazine* for May.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Stewart's Women's Hotel.**

HOW IT IS REGARDED IN NEW YORK.

Parsonimous, hard task-master that Mr. A. T. Stewart was in his life, even he would surely not have the astounding impudence to have received all the newspaper puff he did for his benevolence in founding a Workingwoman's Home, and now making it what it is! Home, forsooth! Why, it's to be a vast jail, where the inmates are obliged to pray through the nose for solitary confinement. It is a magnificent looking structure seen from without, but inside it is heavily and cheaply finished and the furniture is all dark and sombre to a degree. The lowest price for a room is six dollars a week—about the size of a sardine box—and two women are expected to occupy one of these; if one room alone, then the price is seven dollars a week.

This is simply monstrous to begin with. Numbers of Stewart's own employees receive but \$6 a week and \$12 is high pay. A few of his best saleswomen get \$20, and some of the forewomen \$30, but few, however, I have been told by ladies employed there. One woman told me she had been in his service for twelve years, and received at the date \$12 a week, her pay having been raised at the rate of the price of a room, from \$1 a year. The so-called parlor rooms, for which from \$3 to \$5 a week extra is charged, are only fair sized rooms; transient boarders \$2 a day—for one of the small rooms at that—paying invariably in advance. Now, as none of the women receive their wages in advance, how are they to pay in advance? They must be taught to be beforehand I suppose by the philanthropic Hilton and the dotting old Mrs. Stewart.

Here are a few of the extra charges: for every bath 15 cents; for every meal sent to the rooms extra, and only allowed in case of sickness, of which sickness the manager—a man—is to be the judge. This is at once outrageous and indecent, inasmuch as the female sex are subject to many aches and pains of which men know nothing, or if they did would class them as "afflictions." Again, in this city—and working women, is fair to assume, are the same the world over—many delicate women who have stood on their feet the whole week, to say nothing of walking to and from their place of business, are so jaded out by the time Sunday comes that they lie in bed the greater part of the day, or on the sofa reading in a wrapper, and only dress when evening comes. In regular boarding houses the landladies, unlike Madame Stewart, having a heart in their bosom, send their bit of food to these tired creatures without extra charge, and they can also get a bath

to freshen them up without extra charge, board and lodging and attendance for \$5 or \$6 a week. It may be that the rooms are not so well furnished as in the Stewart dungeon, but then the girls have latch keys, and are not obliged to be in by 11 o'clock p. m. All the washing must be done in the Home at fifty cents a dozen, (all large pieces extra) so that the profits may accrue to the noble founder of this glorious philanthropic institution! Extra gas is charged for. If a girl is hurrying to get a dress done, and wants just ten minutes more to finish it in, out goes the gas at half past eleven, and she must creep to bed in the dark.

It is only at night that working-women have time to make and mend their clothes, but, oh! shade of the great benefactor of women, Isaac Merritt Singer, the inhuman Hilton means to revive "The Song of the Shirt," no sewing machines are to be allowed in the rooms, or on the roofs, and so these poor wretches will have to

Stitch, stitch, stitch,  
Without the dear gas light,  
And work, work, work,  
When the weather is warm and bright.  
Oh! for one short hour  
Of Singer's Magic wheel,  
Before we know the woes of want,  
And the gas that costs a meal!

Next to her sewing machine, a woman's trunk is sacred to her, however practical and common place it may seem to the other sex. There is laid away her photograph, the last bunch of violets he gave her, and there the bundle of faded letters which he sent back when all was at an end between them; there, perhaps, hidden away from the light of the day, the very bridal wreath she was to have worn; there a yellow newspaper containing a notice of his marriage to another; and all these dear relics, which many a night, ere she crawls to her lonely bed, she takes out, weeps over and thinks of what might have been, must be dragged out and put in bureau drawers, and the trunk hoisted to the store room.

And quite right, too, according to the Hilton code. What right to sentimental remembrance has a poor woman who has to work for her bread? They are only reserved for the rich and great like himself and Mrs. Stewart.

There's many an authoress here works far into the night—what would she do without gas after eleven?—and her one comfort is her writing desk—that is her stock-in-trade—but "no working apparatus, or extra furniture" is allowed in the Stewart prison, nor birds, nor pets of any kind, nor even visitors in the rooms, without the consent of all the occupants. If your dear old grandmother, Mrs. MacTavish, calls, and wants to have a private, family chat for half an hour, when she must catch the train for Newark, the whole five hundred inmates must be summoned, from cellar to roof, and the question put to vote, when it is discovered that Mrs. Gadabout and others being absent, and it being impossible to form a quorum, your grandmother has to run for the train before you have more than said, "Howdydo?" to her.

And character! The ladies have not only to have a good character, but to have it down in writing, and to come with a written application for board in one hand, and certificate of respectability in the other; and even so, the manager can dismiss a girl without assigning any reason whatever, and after that ignominy it's mighty little character she will have left with all those women tearing it to pieces with the sanction of that grand mogul, the manager.

The hotel is situated on Fourth avenue and Thirty-second street, just twenty-two blocks from Stewart's uptown store, where most of his work-women are engaged. The Fourth avenue car line is the dearest in the city, being six cents a ride; the girls can't walk forty-four squares a day and therefore must ride—seventy-two cents a week more to be added to the expenses of this charitable place. It will cost a very pretty penny, all counted up, to live there. Suppose ladies get even \$20 a week, there are few indeed who can spend that sum on themselves, having relatives dependent upon them.

Great stress is laid on the fact that there will be a library containing five hundred volumes in the house, but books cannot be removed from the library. A lady cannot take a book to her room and lie down and read it. Oh, no, that would be too great an indulgence. She must sit in the library, amid all the hum of voices and shuffling of feet. The Astor library in this city, I believe, one of the most complete in the world, and is free. I don't see that the Stewart library offers any superior advantage over that. No doubt the books have been bought cheap by Hilton, and Heaven only knows at present, what trash it will contain.

All boarders must be over twelve years of age. Poor little hardworked cash girls, there's no place for the sole of your tired foot in the Stewart

mausoleum! nor for the old women who have broken down in harness and surely need shelter. Surely if there had been any remote thought of helping working-women there would have been some provision made for the cradle and the grave, some graduated scale of prices which would have enabled the poorer as well as the more prosperous women and growing girls to partake of the so-called advantages of this last pretentious fraud and imposition. As far as the multitude of working-women are concerned, they asked for bread and have been given a stone. All along the Bowery and the great shopping avenues most of the girls receive from \$3 to \$7 a week. I know of only one class of women to whom this hotel might be a benefit if it were conducted on the principles of first-class hotels, and not as a convent or reformatory, and that class is the one which furnished legitimate amusement to the public; they are known as "show folks;" but by the exceedingly adroit wording of the hotel regulations, it is to be clearly seen that none such are to be received, for their work is performed nightly, while the Stewart boarders must be engaged in "daily work or employment"—what the subtle difference is between work and employment the crude Hilton does not tell us. All people in his employment have got to work, on the drive continually, and none work for him unless employed by the establishment.

There are some few rules which he forgot to add, which will come as soon as the prison gets in working order. They are: "No false hair allowed, but every lady must have head shaved by a barber on the premises, for which an extra charge will be made. No lady will be known by her name, but will be expected to answer by her number. A striped suit will be provided for every occupant, which must be made by the maid of the hotel extra charge, and the material purchased at A. T. Stewart's."

And this is the long-talked of great charity which was to atone for all Stewart's nigardliness in life! If there are any women outside of Stewart's stores will go there, they will sing—very low—one heavy hearted chorus of:

"It's oh! to be a slave,  
Along with the barbarous Turk,  
Where woman has never a soul to save  
If this be Christian work!"

If Judge Hilton wants to keep a big boarding house, let him call it so, and not a charity. Let him run it on his Saratoga plan, and put up these rules:

"No Jews received here.  
"No show folks.  
"No poor white trash."

—CELIA LOGAN.

**"OLD PROB" AND HIS WORK.**

**THE TRAVELING STORM.**

We have found out that the weather depends on the state of the air; we have examined the different kinds of weather, and see how the observer at the signal service station makes a record of the changes of the weather; lastly, we must find out how "Old Prob" decides what the weather is going to be at any particular place.

Get a good map of the United States and keep it open before you while we study this matter.

On the north is the vast country extending hundreds of miles toward the North Pole, and known as the British Possessions; on the west is the Pacific; and on the south are Mexico and the Gulf; on the east is the great Atlantic.

Scattered over this great country are eighty-seven signal stations, extending from Brownsville, on the borders of Mexico and the Gulf of California and Oregon on the west, all through the Western and Southwestern States, along the lakes and as far as Eastport, in Maine. The stations cover the whole country, and even extend into Canada. At each of these eighty-seven stations is a man making record of the weather.

Some of the observers are among the Rocky Mountains, others along the great rivers, others are along the Atlantic coast, and still others may be found through the Middle States and in New England. Each day every man sends to Washington at a given hour, an exact account of the weather.

Now, you can easily imagine that if all these messages came to you as you sat with the map open before you on a certain day, and if all the messages said that the weather was pleasant, you could make a mark on the map at each station, and thus the map would show that it was fine weather all over the country.

Then, suppose the next day a man at Cheyenne reported that it was raining there, while all the other men reported that it was pleasant at their stations. You could now place a piece of black cloth on the map at Cheyenne, to show that there was a storm there. The rest of the map would be clear, because it was a fine day at all the other stations.

The next day the reports would come in, and all the men might say that it was still fair except at North Platte, where it was raining, and at Omaha, where it was cloudy, and looked as if it would soon rain. At Cheyenne the observer said that it was clearing away. This time you would move the black cloth eastward to North Platte and put a gray cloth at Omaha to show that it was cloudy there.

The following day all the stations might report by telegraph that the weather was still pleasant, except at Davenport, Iowa and Omaha. At Davenport it is cloudy. At Omaha it is raining hard. At North Platte it has cleared. Now we have got on the track of a storm. We first heard of it at Cheyenne, the next day at North Platte, and then at Omaha.

Now, it took twenty-four hours for the storm to go from one place to another, and the places are about equal distances apart, and they stand in a straight line east and west. If, then, the storm moves forward in so many hours and in a particular direction, it is fair to suppose that it will keep on at the same speed and in the same direction. Men who have looked into this matter, tell us that storms do have regular tracks, and that they move with nearly uniform speed, and you have now only to look ahead on the map to see where the storm is going. Chicago lies to the east of Davenport, and is about as far from Davenport as it is from Omaha. Therefore, we can infer that the cloudy weather will reach Chicago in advance of the storm to-morrow, and that the rain will reach Davenport on the same day. At the same time, we can infer that the storm will move away from Omaha, and will be fair weather there to-morrow.

The next day the reports come in, and we find that our guess is right. It is raining at Davenport, and is cloudy at Chicago. Everywhere else it is clear. The storm is still traveling eastward at the same rate, and to-morrow it will rain at Chicago, and will be cloudy at Toledo, in Ohio.

If you have moved the two pieces of cloth each day, you will see how the storm has moved on Cheyenne, through North Platte, Omaha, and Davenport to Chicago. The gray cloth has kept in advance of the black, just as the cloudy weather has kept in front of the rain. Having followed the storm so far, it is easy to look on the map and to decide just where the cloudy weather and the storm will be to-morrow and the next day.

If you could telegraph to Erie, in Pennsylvania, and to New York city, Boston, and Eastport, Maine, you could tell the people that the storm was coming. You could say that it would reach Toledo to-morrow, Erie next day, New York the next day after that, Boston the following day, and Eastport the day after that.

This is the work of "Old Prob." He sits at Washington, and receives each day a report of the weather in all parts of the country. He has maps of the United States, and he makes marks on them, each day, to show the direction of the wind, how far it is traveling, the height of the thermometer and barometer, and the state of the weather. He sees the storm begin in the Rocky Mountains and travel over the country toward the East. He sees the cloudy weather moving in front of the storm, and the clearing weather behind it. He observes the width of the storm and its shape, and can tell how fast it will move, and how much country it will cover, and how many cities and towns it will touch. He can thus telegraph to places that lie in the path of the storm, and can warn them that it is coming.

Some storms begin in the Gulf of Mexico and travel northeast, through Alabama, Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas, and then move off on the Atlantic out of sight. They do not touch Virginia, or the States to the North, and the weather remains pleasant in New York while it is storming in Charleston. Another storm may rise in the Rocky Mountains and travel through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York to New England. It may flood these States with rain, while the Southern States have pleasant weather.

Some storms travel fast, others slow; some take one track, some another, but there is a general rule that governs them all. As soon as "Old Prob" hears from his men that a storm has set out on its travels, he quickly decides where it is going. In eighty storms out of a hundred he is right, and the storm reaches the Atlantic coast just where he predicts.

All storms move from the West toward the East. That is, East toward the Southeast or Northeast of their movements, and how the barometer and thermometer act in front of a storm and behind it, and how the wind acts as a storm draws near or passes by, we will tell at some future time.

"Old Prob." and his men have studied this matter out, and they know as much about it as any one can. "Old Prob." is not like a farmer looking up at a little bit of the sky and guessing wildly about the weather. He has nearly a hundred eyes, for each signal man is one of his eyes, and thus he looks at a storm from every side and can see its every movement, and can tell us pretty nearly what it will do. Some day, when men learn more about it, he will tell us exactly what every storm will do.—N. Y. Weekly.

**THE GOLDEN HORN.**  
Constantinople as Seen Through English Spectacles.

Mr. James Bryce Harper thus gracefully and graphically describes the Turkish capital:

"You may judge from looking at the map what a singular city this (Constantinople) must be, with the sea running through it in all directions—not merely in like those of Venice or Rotterdam, but forming great, broad inlets, whose water is intensely bright and clear as well as deep to the very edge. It is as if you had a city built on both sides of the Kyles of Bute, at the point where one of the long sea locks (Lock Ridden or Lock Striven) comes down in the main channel. Stockholm and New York are the only other great cities that can be compared with it in this respect; but Stockholm, though beautiful in its way, is on a comparatively small scale, while New York man has done his utmost to spoil nature, and nature has done infinitely less than at Constantinople. She has given it the bluest and clearest sea that can be imagined, and vaulted over in the most exquisitely bright yet tender sky, full of a delicious light that would be dazzling if it were not so soft. She has drawn the contour of the shores and hills as if with an artist's hand the sweeping of the Bosphorus, the graceful curve of the Golden Horn, the soft slope of the olive-clad heights, behind Scutari, the sharp, bold outline of the rocky isles that rise from the sea of Marmora, and far away on the southern horizon she has raised into heaven the noble summit of the Mysis Olympus, whose snows blush red under the morning sun. The sea seems to pervade everything. Turn which way you will it meets you till you get confused among its winding arms. Its glittering bosom is covered with vessels of every size and style, from the long, dark, ugly ironclads, which the late Sultan bought from the Clyde and Tyne shipbuilders with borrowed money, to the sprightly feluccas and other odd little crafts, rigged in a fashion our language has no names for. During the day its surface is seldom calm, for there is usually a breeze blowing, and when this breeze comes up from the southwest and meets the strong current running down from the Black Sea, it raises in a moment short, sharp waves, a kind of chopping sea, that make the small boats vanish. The nights, however, are often still and serene, and then under the brilliant moon the city seems to lie enigmatically by a flood of molten silver."

**THE TURKO-RUSSIAN TREATY.**—The German geographers are busy with national industry and perseverance in making analysis of the results of the treaty between Russia and Turkey. Turkey surrenders 78,550 square miles, with 4,539,000 inhabitants. In the provinces left to Turkey there are 5,122,000 inhabitants, about half of whom are Mohammedans. The proportion of Mohammedans in the ceded provinces does not materially differ from this; but, taking into account the population of the provinces free of Turkey previous to the war, the preponderance of the Christian population is very decided. The whole Balkan Peninsula is estimated to contain about fifteen millions, of whom five millions are Mohammedans. These figures are only approximate. The whole population of Russia is given at about eighty-five millions, of whom fifty-six millions are Russians. A new map of Russia in Europe, published by the celebrated geographer, Dr. A. H. Petermann, indicates the areas occupied by no less than forty-six nations. The giant empire has truly a composite population. Of the fifty-six millions of Russians proper a little over four millions are in Asia.

Colonel Valentine Baker's exploits in the Turkish service have made him the hero of the hour in London and his adventures on an English railway have already been forgotten. He has been unanimously elected a member of the Marlborough Club, which is under the special patronage of the Prince of Wales.

Prince Rudolph, Prince Imperial of Austria, will, after a brief sojourn at Prague, visit the United States and Brazil, returning round the Cape of Good Hope and through the Suez Canal.

Western papers tell the story of a man who sold his gun for whisky, drank the whisky, and sat down on the railroad track. A coronor's inquest was deemed unnecessary.

**Historical.**

**Forest Church.**

[Extract from the "Centennial Sermon" preached by Rev. John Patton, D. D., in Forest Presbyterian Church, Oct. 29, 1876.]

\*\*\* "In 1742 the Draw-

yer's Church divided on the question of Old and New Side, which at that period agitated the Presbyterian body, and drove it asunder for 17 years. The Old Side remained with the building, and the New Side left and constituted the churches of St. Georges and the Forest. According to Dr. Read the withdrawing party were constituted into a society and formed a large and respectable congregation, and very shortly afterward invited Rev. Wm. Robinson to be their minister; who labored with great success, but left in 1746 and became the pioneer of Presbyterianism in Virginia. The Forest Church was composed of a portion of the New Side who withdrew from Drawyer's 1742. They worshipped for a while with the St. Georges people, and some of them perhaps at Back Creek till 1750. The Forest congregation is known to have purchased the site of its first place of worship in 1750. In that year Robert Alexander deeded a lot to Peter Bayard, James Bayard, Slayter Bouchell, Benjamin Slayter, William Moore, Jno. Mooley, James Shaw, Thomas Rothwell, and John Vandyke, Trustees of the Forest congregation, called the Presbyterian congregation of Bohemia and Appoquinimink under the care of the Synod of New York.

After the Rev. Mr. Robinson left, the people of St. Georges called Rev. Samuel Davis, then a young man, of Welsh descent, born a short distance from Summit Bridge on the farm now occupied by the Lum family. He spent some time with them, but not as a Pastor, and removed thence to Hanover, Virginia. He was afterwards President of Princeton College, visited England and collected funds for its endowment, and was one of the most talented and eloquent men of the age. After he left they united with the congregation of Middletown, which was composed principally of the people that withdrew from Drawyer's, and a few of those that belonged to Back Creek congregation, and invited a Mr. John Rodgers to be their Pastor. He accepted their invitation, was installed March 16th, 1749, and labored sixteen years among them. So popular was Dr. Rodgers that the adjacent congregations found it difficult to sustain a minister, especially Drawyer's and Pencader. He was called to Wall St. Church, New York and removed in 1765; was the Moderator of the First General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; and died in 1811. Rev. Elihu Spencer was called to succeed him in these two churches and continued with them four years. After him Rev. Thomas Smith was called, and accepted; but a difficulty arising between the two congregations they separated; and Mr. Smith remained with Middletown people, and labored with them till his death in 1776. After the death of Mr. Smith, the Forest congregation called Rev. Mr. Cheally, who was exceedingly popular in the pulpit, but was a misguided and immoral man. During his ministry the church declined, and its glebe was lost, and the ruin of the original enterprise was eventually completed. Since his time the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Mr. Burton and Rev. Mr. Wilson, ministers of Drawyer's. The old edifice went gradually to decay. It stood in the southeast portion of the present cemetery. When no longer fit for use as a place of worship, and crumbling to decay it was sold, and whatever was of value was borne away. The columns in front of the cottage on Broad St. adjoining the Academy were formerly a part of the ancient edifice. I know of no other remains. The cemetery is still there, embracing the same site where the old sanctuary had stood, and where the worshipping assemblies had gathered for near a hundred years, a fit resting place of the dead, to be kept inviolate and properly decorated, and in waiting for the children in their turn to sleep by the side of their fathers. The beautiful trees that formerly adorned the spot and gave it so characteristic a name, have all disappeared. The tribes no longer assemble to keep holy day. The voice of the preacher, of prayer, of praise, of the sacred oracles is no more heard in the hallowed place. The Sessional Records, the roll of the membership, the communion set of solid silver known to have belonged to the church, have all vanished and can no where be found. With the building so completely demolished, all public services ended, and the people scattered to other places of worship, there was sufficient ground for Rev. Mr. Foot to record in his book of 1842

"He took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle—was appointed Chaplain of Heath's brigade—was forced to absent himself from the city till the evacuation by the British, when he returned to pastoral duty."

After the removal of Mr. Wilson, they had no stated preaching, and the congregation is now extinct." But the dead has been quickened into a beautiful life:

"On the pale cheek of death smiles and roses are blooming,  
And beauty immortal awakes from the tomb."

With the long period of twenty years between the assembling of the people in the old cemetery ground, and the present site in town, and so many of the former congregation being now either deceased or removed from the vicinity, it is found difficult to gather up any items of the intervening period that can be of special interest, or reliability. The following fragment, however, is of value, and will prove entertaining as helping to supply a vacuum that otherwise would remain a total blank. It has been kindly furnished by Mr. Andrew Eliason, who is the only living official link binding together the former and the present organizations. He was a member of the old Board of Trustees when they last met; and has also been a member of the present board from its beginning. His testimony, therefore, is regarded as both important and authentic. Mr. Eliason states that about the year 1840 there was a congregational meeting called in the "Grove," front of the Old Forest Church, with a view to repairing the house of worship, then much dilapidated. At that meeting an election was held which resulted in the choice of the following trustees: Major William Rothwell, Dr. Martin Barr, Mr. Robert Cochran, Mr. James Roberts, Dr. James Naudain, Mr. Samuel Vail and Mr. Andrew Eliason. After some consideration and inquiry, on motion, the trustees resolved to employ a suitable person to examine the edifice thoroughly and report its condition. The result was that it was found entirely too much decayed to admit of repair, and the idea was abandoned. The old building was afterwards sold at public auction, the entire grounds enclosed with the proceeds of the sale. And here must end our history of the former dispensation.

After the abandonment of the old Forest edifice a number of the people worshipped with the Drawyer's church, and became incorporated with it. Such was the state of things from about 1842 till 1850. During the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Handy, after much active labor in this part of his field, and earnest cheerful co-operation on the part of the people, the present organization was effected and this commodious house of worship was built. The church assumed organic form from June 1851. Through the energy and liberality of some still among us, and of others to glory gone, this building was erected, and still remains a monument of their wisdom and commendable zeal. It was dedicated the last Sabbath of Oct., 1851, at which service I had the pleasure of being present with Rev. Dr. Bainerd, and preaching one of the sermons. To-day, the 25th anniversary of that occasion, in the unexplainable movements of divine Providence I am here as Pastor to narrate something of our progress and achievements since our consecration, and intimate briefly our duties and prospects for the time to come.

"After the removal of Mr. Wilson, they had no stated preaching, and the congregation is now extinct." But the dead has been quickened into a beautiful life:

"On the pale cheek of death smiles and roses are blooming,  
And beauty immortal awakes from the tomb."

With the long period of twenty years between the assembling of the people in the old cemetery ground, and the present site in town, and so many of the former congregation being now either deceased or removed from the vicinity, it is found difficult to gather up any items of the intervening period that can be of special interest, or reliability. The following fragment, however, is of value, and will prove entertaining as helping to supply a vacuum that otherwise would remain a total blank. It has been kindly furnished by Mr. Andrew Eliason, who is the only living official link binding together the former and the present organizations. He was a member of the old Board of Trustees when they last met; and has also been a member of the present board from its beginning. His testimony, therefore, is regarded as both important and authentic. Mr. Eliason states that about the year 1840 there was a congregational meeting called in the "Grove," front of the Old Forest Church, with a view to repairing the house of worship, then much dilapidated. At that meeting an election was held which resulted in the choice of the following trustees: Major William Rothwell, Dr. Martin Barr, Mr. Robert Cochran, Mr. James Roberts, Dr. James Naudain, Mr. Samuel Vail and Mr. Andrew Eliason. After some consideration and inquiry, on motion, the trustees resolved to employ a suitable person to examine the edifice thoroughly and report its condition. The result was that it was found entirely too much decayed to admit of repair, and the idea was abandoned. The old building was afterwards sold at public auction, the entire grounds enclosed with the proceeds of the sale. And here must end our history of the former dispensation.



# The Middletown Transcript

W. SCOTT WAY, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1878.

The news from the East, this week, is not so warlike.

Will somebody be kind enough to set down upon the Hon. Montgomery Blair.

On Wednesday the Senate confirmed Henry H. McMullen to be U. S. Marshal for Delaware.

A bill has been introduced into the House by Mr. Willis, of New York, directing the President to make public proclamation that it is the determination of Congress to enact no further laws effecting currency or finance until specie payments have been resumed.

A Kansas zephyr, at Cottonwood, in that State, on Saturday night last, blew forty cars off the track of the Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, demolished a number of houses, killed several persons and wrecked a stock train near Emporia. The excited citizens of the Kansas people would not tolerate a breeze of any smaller dimensions than the Cottonwood zephyr of Saturday night.

CLARKSVILLE, the great tobacco centre of Tennessee, had a \$500,000 fire Saturday night last, over fifty of the principal buildings of the town being destroyed, covering a district of fifteen acres. It is thought the fire was started by negro incendiaries in revenge for the recent lynching of one of their color for a felonious assault and murder.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, widely known as "Boss Tweed," died in Ludlow St. jail, New York City, on Friday of last week. The manner in which he, in connection with others, fleeced that city of millions, as well as his arrest, escape and re-capture, a few months ago, is familiar to the mind of the reader. Since his confinement in jail he has been living on the fat of the land, but has been making strenuous efforts for his liberty by process of law. Death at last relieved him from bondage. He was but 55 years old.

In another column we give some gleanings of peach news from various localities of the Peninsula, which will show that there are many men of many minds so far as the peach problem is concerned. It is the general opinion in this locality, however, that while some varieties are seriously injured (particularly the Crawfords), other varieties still have enough of living germ to produce a fair yield; but, as many injured buds will form peaches before falling from the tree, it is next to impossible to form any well-founded opinion at this time in regard to the damage to the peach crop by the late frosts. Whether we will have a large yield, a small crop, or no peaches at all, is something which no fellow at this early day can find out.

NOTWITHSTANDING the efforts of John Sherman & Co., to prevent recapture, we are now upon the eve of that consummation which has been so long and so devoutly wished for by all except those who have been making money out of the gold premium. Gold dropped to 100 Saturday last, and a number of banks throughout the country have commenced to redeem in metal all of their circulating notes presented at their counters. At the sub-treasury, in Philadelphia, a \$20 gold piece was received on Saturday, in exchange for currency, and in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Atlanta, and other cities of the West and South the banks have commenced the redemption of their notes in gold; and it is a forgone conclusion that the gold premium is at an end at an earlier date than the most sanguine expected. It is the feeling throughout the country that with resumption of specie payments will come a reaction of our stagnant industries, a renewal of confidence in commercial circles and "better times" generally. A number of Philadelphia business men are paying out gold over their counters in change, but the banks of that proverbially slow city will probably be a little while longer in resuming. It is said these bankers are waiting till gold drops to 100; if so, they will not have very long to wait.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for May will befit the month, with its Italian poets, its Western song birds, and its beautiful Easter poem. The two great serial novels of the year—"Macedon of Dure," by William Black, and "The Return of the Native," by Thomas Hardy—grow in interest with every installment. There are also in this number, besides the illustrated story already mentioned, two interesting short stories—"My Nephew's Crochets," by Lucretia P. Hale, and "Why Jack went to Europe," by Julian Hawthorne. The "Easy Chair" opens with an article on Daniel Webster, and follows with some very interesting glimpses of the old Walton House, in connection with which it quaintly describes a Flemish interior of the publishing house over the way. It introduces us again to a Sassafraz Club discussion, and concludes with a notice of the "Tender Recollections of Irene Macgillivuddy." The other editorial departments are as entertaining and instructive as usual.

LIPIPCOTT'S MAGAZINE, for May has an illustrated paper on Roumania, and will attract attention by its timeliness, Roumania being, as a leading New York journal remarks, "just now the pivot of political interest in Eastern Europe." Another well-illustrated article, entitled "A Mountain Holiday," gives a thrilling account of the first trip over the recently completed Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, which penetrates to the heart of the Rocky Mountains, attaining an elevation scarcely inferior to that of the great Peruvian road, with still steeper gradients and sharper curves. Its construction is probably the greatest feat of engineering yet accomplished in the United States. There is a variety of short and interesting articles in this number. This magazine is steadily improving with each issue, and the numerous illustrations that embellish the text make this a peculiarly attractive number.

MRS. TILTON CONFESSES—THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL RENEWED.

The following letter from Mrs. Tilton appeared in the morning papers of Tuesday last:

MR. IRA B. WHEELER—My Dear Sir: A few weeks since, after long months of mental anguish, I told, as you know, a few friends, whom I had bitterly deceived, that the charge, brought by my husband, of adultery between myself and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was true, and that the lie I had lived so well the last four years had become intolerable to me. That statement I now solemnly reaffirm, and leave the truth with God, to whom also I commit myself, my children and all who must suffer. I know full well the explanations that will be sought by many for this acknowledgment; a desire to return to my husband, insanity, malice, everything save the true and only one—my quickened conscience and the sense of what is due to the cause of truth and justice. During all the complications of these years you have been my confidential friend, and therefore I address this letter to you, authorizing and requesting you to secure its publication.

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.  
Brooklyn, April 13, 1878.

BECHER'S DENIAL.

Mr. Beecher was out of the city on a lecturing tour when Mrs. Tilton's letter was made public, his whereabouts being known only to a few friends. The N. Y. Tribune immediately telegraphed him a copy of the letter, and received the following letter in reply from Beecher:

WATERLY, N. Y., April 15.—To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune: I am very sorry to hear of the publication of Mrs. Tilton's confession with explicit and absolute denial. The testimony to her own innocence and to mine, which for four years she has made to hundreds in private and in public, before the court, in writing and orally, I declare to be true, and the allegations now made in contradiction of her uniform, solemn, unvarying statements hitherto made, I utterly deny. I declare her to be innocent of the great transgression.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Senator Conkling and the Electoral Commission.

A telegram from New York, on Wednesday morning, gave a long abstract of "an important letter from a Union correspondent" of the New York World, giving the sum of a series of interviews with Senator Conkling at his home in that city at intervals during the past few months. The substance of it all is that Mr. Conkling reiterated the report of a corrupt bargain between the friends of Governor Nichols, of Louisiana, and President Hayes, and that "Stanley Matthews and Sherman were privy to it." The facts in the matter, Mr. Conkling thinks, will probably soon come out, and "the result will be that the whole country will be appalled by the disclosure of this Administration." "I tell you, sir, the New York Senator is reported as saying, 'this never, never the history of this nation has there been in the entire four years of an administration so much corruption, bartering of offices, rewarding of political favorites, traffic with electoral leaders, and bargain and sale of the electoral franchise, as during this past year. People will not believe it until the proof is shown here, but the proof will be forthcoming.' Mr. Conkling then reviews the history of the Electoral business, and shows that there was imminent danger of a civil war in consequence of the 'middle,' the 'point of peril' being 'not in the South, but in the West.' President Grant was at his wits' end, and confessed to me (Mr. Conkling) that he did not know what to do. The outlook was gloomy and the army could not be depended on. It appears that Mr. Conkling declined to be President pro tempore of the Senate in the emergency, but that it was he who suggested to President Grant the idea of a Commission, which was adopted. The Senator's bad opinion of the Administration is repeatedly expressed in the interviews. He is sure the President is wholly in the hands of the Southern Democrats, and is positive that so far from there having been any reform in the civil service, 'Hayes has distinguished himself by making the worst set of appointments that ever disgraced the nation. Further on, Mr. Conkling says he has ceased to have any expectation of bringing the President in to accord with the Republican leaders, and he thinks the result will be that 'when the people know him as well as the Republican Senators do, the party will be thoroughly united, leaving out the administration.' The report of the interviews makes six columns in the New York World.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Maryland commenced its annual session in Baltimore, Wednesday night. The number of lodges in Maryland is reported at 104, the membership 13,000.

S. Angier Chace, the embazzling treasurer of the Union Mills, was arraigned in the District Court, at Fall River, Mass., on Monday morning, on two charges, each of embezzling \$100,000. He had no counsel, but pleaded not guilty. He was committed in default of \$200,000 bail to appear before the Superior Court, at Taunton, in June next.

## Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1878.

The regular appropriation bills are now in the positions given below: Pension bill has passed the House and is in the Senate Committee; it will be reported without important amendment. Three bills, post office, river and harbor, and executive, legislative and judicial, have been reported by House Committees, but not finally acted on by the House. Two bills, the consular and diplomatic, and the West Point, are in conference between the two Houses, as is the "little deficiency" bill. All these conferences are caused by large amounts added by the Senate to the House bills. The naval bill, after passing the House, was increased enormously by the Senate and the House Committee is now considering the subject. There will be a Conference Committee on that subject, too. The Army, the Indian, and the Sundry Civil Bill, and two or more deficiency bills have not been reported in the House yet. They will be done, however, whenever the Senate has increased the amounts appropriated, as the House is lately showing a disposition to stand by its committees.

Hon. Montgomery Blair's Maryland resolutions are now before the Judiciary Committee of the two Houses, and the bill regulating the manner of proceeding in Supreme Court on a trial of the title of Mr. Hayes as contemplated in the resolution, is before the same committee of the House. While it is impossible to see any prospect of the passage of the bill in the present House and Senate, it is a significant fact that Mr. Garfield had few supporters yesterday in his efforts to prevent the reception and holding of resolutions. It was plain that all the members thought the policy of suppressing evidence and avoiding discussion on the subject had been pursued long enough.

The administration National Union disappeared on Saturday last. It had no right to exist. Its owners thought, when they commenced its publication, that they could outstep the Fentons, of N. Y., and honest and imprudent politicians like Chamberlain, of Maine, to use examples the two names which first occur to me, would hereafter control the Republican party. They believed that, because the Fentons and Schurz would be able to rally the honest majority of the people around them, and that, because scholars here and there showed an interest in politics, the scholars and thinking men of the country would come to the front en masse. They forgot two things: First, that the Democratic party, practically a unit, held a majority of the people; second, that the machine politician, like Blaine, Conkling, Chandler and Cameron, would rule the party or ruin it. From the first, with ordinary prudence on the part of the Democrats, the only question has been as to the time in which the Hayes faction should be driven into the Democratic ranks. The National Union, anticipating the fate of those for whom it labored, is now a portion of the Post, a paper which denies the title of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency. In a business point of view the Union goes out with clean hands. Mr. Lynch insisting that all its debts be paid.

Mr. Hayes believes that the next House will be Republican. He says he will do all that he properly can to secure that result. He realizes the importance of it, especially as the Senate will certainly be Democratic after the 4th of March. In a certain sense the title of Mr. Hayes will be on trial before the next Congress, if not passed upon by the present one, and the interest expressed by him is not unnatural. But will the people of the country assist him in selecting members of the tribunal by which his case is to be tried? Will the Republican leaders heartily second this first interference in behalf of the party in general, knowing that his fears rather than his care for them or the party dictates his course?

The mill agents at Lowell, Mass gave notice, on Monday, of a reduction in wages of five to fifteen per cent. to go into effect next Monday.

In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, bills were passed authorizing the issue of passports free of cost to colored citizens going to Brazil, and appropriating \$75,000 to continue the improvement of Galveston harbor.

At Pottsville, on Monday, the trial of McDonnell, the Molly Maguire, for the murder of George K. Smith, in 1862, resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The jury were out four hours. Durkin and Sharp, charged with participation in the same crime, will now be tried.

A REMARKABLE CURE.—It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete cures in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are pret and die of Lung Diseases, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Coughs, etc., who have no personal knowledge of Beecher's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 cures were sold last year without one complaint. Consumption, Cough, Asthma, etc., in size 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists in America.

CLAYTON—Near Mount Pleasant, Del., on Saturday, 12th inst. Mrs. Emma C. wife of Thomas Clayton, in the 30th year of her age. WALSLEY—At Fredericktown, Md., on Tuesday evening last, 16th inst. Capt. B. F. Wainwright, in his 50th year.

CLEVER—Near Kirkwood, Del., on the 18th inst. George S., daughter of Peter KANEY—In Middletown, on Monday morning, 15th inst. James Kaneay aged 37.

MERRITT—At his residence near Middletown on Good Friday, April 19th, 1878, Thomas Merritt, in his 83th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Anne's Church, on Tuesday, April 23rd, at 1 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY ISAAC JONES, JR.

Wheat, No. 1, 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2  
Wheat, No. 2, 24 1/2 @ 25 1/2  
Corn, yellow, 46 1/2 @ 47 1/2  
Corn, white, 45 1/2 @ 46 1/2  
Oats, 30 1/2 @ 31 1/2  
Timothy seed, 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4  
Clover, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4  
MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. M. REYNOLDS & CO.

Eggs, 20 cts. @ 21 cts.  
Lard, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4  
Turkeys, 10 @ 10 1/2  
Chickens, 9 @ 9 1/2  
Prime red wheat, \$1 35 @ \$1 36 1/2 bus  
Corn, yellow, 50 @ 51 1/2 bus  
Oats (Delaware), 34 @ 35 1/2 bus  
Clover seed, 67 @ 68 1/2 lb  
Timothy, 12 @ 13 1/2 lb  
Wheat, good to amber, 1 25 @ \$1 27  
Corn, yellow, 50 @ 51 1/2 bus  
Oats, Southern, new, 35 @ 36  
Rye, 60 @ 62

## New Advertisements.

NOTICE—CAME TO THE SIX YEARLING HEIFERS. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. WM. WOOD, April 20, 1878-31 Near Middletown, Del.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Widow Lady wishes a situation as Housekeeper. Has had many years experience as housekeeper for a farmer. Best of reference given. For further information apply, or address April 20, 1878-31 Treasurer's Office.

PLANTS! PLANTS! AT REDUCED PRICES FOR THE CASH. Cold Frame CABBAGE PLANTS, such as TOMATO, SWEET POTATO, EGG and PEPPER Plants ready soon. PEPPERLESS POTATOES, for Seed. E. R. COCHRAN, Middletown, Del., April 20, 1878-31

ELIASON & BENSON



STOVES, RANGES, ROOFING. WE BEG LEAVE to inform the public that we are prepared to do TIN AND SHEET IRON ROOFING in the best manner and at prices to suit the times.

Mr. Eliason, of our firm, being a practical roofer of twelve years' experience is in charge of this department of our establishment, and will be glad to give estimates or contract for work, and will give his personal supervision of the same.

We would also call attention to our superior line of COOKING STOVES AND RANGES. ALSO, TIN WARE, AND Housekeeping Goods Generally. ELIASON & BENSON, Middletown, Del. apr 20-31

A Grand Concert IN TOWN HALL, Middletown, Del., ON THE EVENING OF EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 22d, 1878.

MISS COLE BEGS LEAVE to inform her friends and the public that she has arranged for a Grand Concert, to be given on Monday, April 22d, at 8 o'clock, and will be assisted by accomplished Lady Pianists of Middletown, and also by her Solos, Duets, Trios & Choruses will be rendered, and during the evening a number of Select Readings will be given. Price's Orchestra engaged.

General Admission, 35 cts; School Misses and Masters, 25 cts. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Entertainment will commence at 8 o'clock. apr 6-31

Peninsula Music Store! CHAS. S. ROBERTS, MIDDLETOWN, DEL., Dealer in PIANOS, By Steinway, Knabe, and other first-class makers. Price, \$250, and upwards.

ORGANS By Clough & Warren, J. Evey & Co., and other organs of first-class makers. Price, \$60 and upwards.

ALSO, PIANO STOOLS, SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS. I respectfully ask an inspection of my stock and a comparison of my prices.

TO THE CASH BUYER I will guarantee money can be saved by purchasing at home. Correspondence solicited. Orders for Piano Tuning received. Middletown, Del., April 13, 1878. 3m

TRADE MARK. "VIBRATOR" No. 3000. 1878.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "VIBRATOR" Threshers, MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, AND Steam Thresher Engines, Made only by NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Timing, Sorting, and Elevator, for use on Farms, for Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Weeds. For other machines, when one pointed to the difference. For further particulars, when one pointed to the difference. For further particulars, when one pointed to the difference.

THE Entire Thrashing Expenses and more of it, than any other machine can do, for the same amount of money. For further particulars, when one pointed to the difference. For further particulars, when one pointed to the difference.

NOT only Very Superior for Wheat, Corn, and other Grains, but also for the same amount of money. For further particulars, when one pointed to the difference. For further particulars, when one pointed to the difference.

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FOR RENT. THE Dwelling House, formerly occupied by me, on North Broad Street. This is one of the nicest and most convenient dwellings in the town. It has ten rooms and a cellar, garden, pump, etc. The location is very desirable. Possession at once. For further information apply to E. R. REYNOLDS, Or, E. C. Fenimore, Middletown, Del.

## New Advertisements.

CROSBY & HILL, MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE EVERY PERSON INTENDING TO PURCHASE A Black Silk Cashmere Dress, TO EXAMINE THEIR STOCK OF GOODS. THEIR BLACK SILKS, At 75, 87, \$1.00, \$1.18, \$1.37, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.25. Are unsurpassed for Quality and Beauty of Finish.

At least this is the Verdict of a Multitude of Customers. Their Black Cashmeres At 44, 50, 58, 62, 75, 87, and \$1, are Splendid Value. Get Samples from Philadelphia or New York and compare with our Silks and Cashmeres.

HENRIETTES AND TAMISES, A FULL LINE. ALSO BLACK ALPACAS AND BRILLIANTINES. At Wonderfully Low Prices, Quality Considered. A Splendid Black Alpaca at 20 and 25 cents.

Dress Goods In All the Latest Novelties, At prices ranging from 8 cents to 50 cents per yard. IN OUR Lace Department We are showing a choice assortment of Hamburgs, Black and White Lace Scarves, Ruchings, Valenciennes, Point Brabant, Torchon, and Cluny Lace Edgings.

Kid Gloves. A few of our 35 & 48 cent Gloves left. A full assortment of Kids of the Celebrated Victoria Donna Maria & Farnand Makes In 2 & 3 Buttons, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per pair.

CROSBY & HILL, 220 & 222 Market St., WILMINGTON, DEL.

April 6-31

MISS COLE, TEACHER. Piano, Parlor Organ and Singing. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the cultivation of the voice to the practice of Solfege. Voice Building a specialty. N. B.—Will give a class during Fall and Winter in the art of Elocution or Culture in General Literature. Is prepared to receive propositions for Public Readings throughout the country. For terms and other particulars please address MISS COLE, oct 20-3m Middletown, Delaware.

United States Hotel, (At F. W. & B. Depot.) Wilmington, Delaware. GEO. W. OULTIP, Proprietor. HAVING OPENED and refitted the above Hotel, I respectfully inform my friends and the public that I am ready to accommodate guests in first-class style and at moderate rates.

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages in connection with this house, with careful drivers. apr 13-6m

FRANCIS M'MULKIN, (Formerly of Hilliard & McMullin,) Commission Merchant, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FRUIT AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, 12 Produce Avenue, and 34 Merchants Row, NEW YORK. WEST WASHINGTON MARKET. apr 13-6m

For a Tender Steak or Juicy Roast go to George Echenhofer's MEAT MARKET Main St., corner of Cass St., MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE. As my patrons are well aware I buy only the best stock, and keep constantly on hand at my meat market fresh meats of all kinds and prices in accordance with the times. Good stock always wanted. apr 13-6m

W. R. ROTHWELL, CONSTABLE. AND COLLECTOR BY LAW IN AND FOR New Castle County. Office: Main Street, Middletown, Del. Collections and remittances promptly made. apr 13-6m

FLOWERS! FLOWERS! A LARGE and fine assortment of Roses and Bedding Plants for sale cheap. Persons wanting Plants by the dozen, extra inducements will be offered. Also, Cabbages and Tomato Plants now ready for planting. B. F. LIPPINCOTT, Middletown, Del. apr 13-2m

Guy & Vandever, Brick Manufacturers, NEW CASTLE, Delaware. A Full Stock always in the Yard at the Lowest Rates. apr 6-6m

For Sale! A PAIR of GOOD WORK HORSES. Will be sold cheap. Apply to W. WILSON, Middletown, Del. apr 6-2w

FOR SALE! A PAIR of GOOD WORK HORSES. Will be sold cheap. Apply to W. WILSON, Middletown, Del. apr 6-2w

## Miscellaneous Ads.

BREAD & CAKES. THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he has taken the Old Bakery, formerly occupied by John Carroll, at the Corner of Main and Church Sts., and has procured the services of one of the best bakers that Philadelphia affords, and is now fully prepared to furnish anything that may be wanted in the baking line. Call and try me.

BREAD, Also, PLAIN and FANCY CAKES. In fact, everything that is kept in a first-class Bread and Cake Bakery will be found at my establishment. BRANCH BAKERY At Mrs. E. B. Rice's Cottage Ice Cream Saloon, next door to Echenhofer's Meat Market, where all kinds of Bread and Cakes can be found.

ICE CREAM, I am now prepared to furnish the same in any quantity—from a spoonful to a barrel—on short notice, and at the lowest rates. E. B. RICE, Middletown, Del., April 6, 1878.

TRUSTEES' SALE. BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Circuit Court for Cecil County, in Equity, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of April, 1878, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on which John Wroth now resides, located in Sassafras Neck, Cecil county, Maryland. This farm contains 219 ACRES of Land, being the same more or less. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, under excellent fencing, and has a PEACH ORCHARD of about four thousand trees, that have proven very remunerative. It is also an excellent farm for sale as well as all kinds of grain. The DWELLING and outbuildings are ordinary. The farm is nearly new, large and well adapted. This property is situated at the junction of the Pond Neck road with the road leading from Bohemia bridge to Cassidy's wharf, and is less than three miles from the latter, where steamers go to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore daily. It is two miles from Earleville P. O., about the same from St. Paul's and St. Stephen's Churches, and four miles from Cecil. The location is high and healthy, and the neighborhood desirable.

TERMS OF SALE.—The decree requires one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal installments of twelve and twenty-four months from the day of sale; the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds or notes of the purchaser, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustees. Cost of conveying to be paid by the purchaser. G. W. CRUICKSHANK, HENRY B. WILSON, Trustees.

April 6-31

Come and See Us! WE HAVE LOCATED OURSELVES at the store lately occupied by A. T. BRADLEY, On Main Street, adjoining the Machine Shops, and are now opening as fine a stock of Groceries and Provisions as there is in Middletown. Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Canned Goods, Soap, Starch, Meat, Fish, Lard, Flour, Feed, Meal, Tobacco, Segars, and all the minor articles to be found in the made up of a first-class Grocer and Provision Store. We are confident as to the quality of our stock, and our ability to sell as low as the lowest, we respectfully offer ourselves as candidates for the public patronage. Orders taken and goods delivered in any part of town. Give us a trial order. JOE T. STILES, STILES & LEATHERBERRY, Middletown, Del. mar 30-6m

NOTICE.—I, WILLIAM H. ANTHONY, do hereby give notice that I shall apply to the Court of General Sessions, of the Peace and Jail Delivery of the State of Delaware, and for the county of New Castle, at New Castle, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, being the first day of May Term, A. D. 1878, for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern, at the National Hotel, on the corner of Main and Wood Streets, in the town of Middletown, being in United School District No. 60 and 94, in said county, to sell intoxicating liquors, in less quantities than one quart, to be drunk on the premises, and the following respectable citizens of said United School District, recommend the said application, to-wit: C. W. Lockwood, Isaac Jones, Jr., R. A. Cochran, J. E. Ford, Sewell Jones, H. Morton, George Echenhofer, J. H. Walker, S. M. Reynolds, Frank Eliason, W. A. Comery, John F. Eliason, Nathaniel Williams, E. R. Cochran, Jacob K. Long, and John V. Long. WILLIAM H. ANTHONY, apr 6-31

ASURE CURE FOR SALT AND STOMACH WORMS. DR. HUTCHINSON'S Vegetable WORM DESTROYER. 25 Cents a Box. For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers. A. W. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Market and Front Sts., PHILADELPHIA. For sale by Addison & Co., Middletown, Del. apr 6-6m

JOHN A. TODD, THOS. P. RILEY, General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, 307 King St., WILMINGTON, Del. Consignments solicited. Cash returns every week when goods sold. By consent we refer to the following gentlemen: Wilmington, Del.—Ex-Gov. Jas. Pendler, Chas. B. Lott, Attorney; McLean & Kendall, Carriage Builders; Prof. Harkness, Normal School; A. A. Capelle, Geo. W. Vernon, Post Office Department. Philadelphia.—Swinn & Beeger, and McNaughton, Commission Merchants. Odessa, Del.—Chas. Tatum, J. L. Gilson, John C. Corbit, Daniel W. Corbit. McDonough, Del.—Z. A. Pool, Post Master. Middletown, Del.—D. L. Dunning, Jas. M. Cox & Bro., Carriage Builders. apr 13-6m

FOR RENT. A COMMODIOUS DWELLING, being situated on Main St., next to the Methodist Parsonage. It contains nine rooms, a large side porch, a large yard, garden, pump at the kitchen door, under cover, and other conveniences not usually found in a dwelling for rent. The desirable location of this dwelling, with the numerous conveniences and comforts surrounding it, will commend it to persons desiring a pleasant home, no matter what the price. For further particulars apply to NATH. WILLIAMS, Del. mar 30-1m

SOMETHING NEW IN MIDDLETOWN! I TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THE public that I have lately completed the construction of BATH ROOMS, ADJOINING MY BARBER SHOP with arrangements for Hot and Cold Water Baths, and have had everything adjusted just as it can be convenient and comfortable. In my Barber Shop will always be found polite and skilled artists, and strict care will be given to the comfort and satisfaction of customers. Give me a call. J. C. WILSON, Next door to Lindley & Kemp's, mar 30-2m Middletown, Del.

1812 PENSIONS. UNDER THIS ACT, any person who served fourteen days, or participated in a battle, in the war of 1812, is entitled to a Pension of \$8 per month from date of approval. Widows of such soldiers as have died after similar service, no matter what the date of marriage to the soldier, are entitled to the same Pension. No other parties are entitled. All 1812 Pensioners dropped from the Rolls because of alleged disloyalty are restored by this act. Applications must be executed before an officer of a court of record. Send to us for any information or blanks. HARRY FISHER, 629 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C. apr 6-2w

## Miscellaneous Ads.

GRAND OPENING! SPRING WE WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, March 30th, The largest stock of READY-MADE Clothing FOR Men, Youths, CHILDREN, that has yet been offered in Middletown. We have on hand a fine selection of Piece Goods, as samples, to select from, and Cashmere, for Pants, made to order, only \$5.00. Also a fine selection of Gents' Fine White Shirts. Prices from 50 cts. to \$1.25. A beautiful little suit, 25 cents, or six for 25 cents, at the

Boston Branch One-Price Clothing House, No. 1 Town Hall Middletown, Del. mar 30-1m

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Housekeepers to their immense stock of House Furnishing Goods, consisting of all the various grades of HEMP, RAG, COTTON, INGRAIN SUPERS and EXTRA SUPERS, and STAIR CARPETS, at prices ranging from 20 cts. to \$1 per yard. FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 from 30 to 65 cts. per sq. yd. TABLE OIL CLOTHS, IN MARBLE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND PRINTED PATTERNS, from 25 to 45 cts. per yard. STAIR OIL CLOTHS, from 12 1/2 to 15 cts. per yard. Oil Cloth & Holland Shading—all colors—from 16 to 20 cts. per yard. JUDY'S PATENT PERFECTING FIXTURES, 12 cts. per set. KNAPP'S SPRING BALANCE FIXTURES, 45 to 65 cts. per set. An assortment of CURTAINS AND CORDS.

In our QUEENSWARE DEPARTMENT we can show the LARGEST & BEST ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINA, WHITE GRANITE, C. C. and DECORATED WARE on the Peninsula, comprising Tea Sets, 46 pieces, \$4.00 Dinner Sets, 100 " 17.50 do do 168 " 25.00 Toilet Sets, 11 " 3.50 Toilet Sets, decorated, 11 pieces, 4.50

And a thousand other articles which want of space prevents us from enumerating. These goods are all purchased for cash, from the manufacturers, in large quantities, which enable us to offer them to our customers at the same prices paid by our competitors to Philadelphia jobbers. A full assortment of TUBS, WHITEWASH BRUSHES, BUCKETS, HAND SCRUBBERS, BROOMS, STOVE BRUSHES, BASKETS, WINDOW BRUSHES, SWEEPING BRUSHES, DUSTING BRUSHES, etc. A full line of Perkins & House's SAFETY LAMPS. The only Lamp in the world that will burn Coal Oil with absolute safety, producing a light superior to gas. In short, we are prepared to furnish an entire outfit for a cottage or a palace. mar 16 J. B. FOARD, WH. A. COMBES

FITS, EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS. Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Gould's Celebrated Infalible FIT POWDERS. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, POST PAID, a FREE TRIAL BOX. As Dr. Gould is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been PERMANENTLY CURED by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers. Price, for large box, \$3.00, or a box for \$1.00 sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address, ASH & ROBBINS, apr 6-1y 260 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION. POSITIVELY CURED! All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. KISSNER'S CELEBRATED POWDERED PEARLS. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX. We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in trying these Powders a trial, for they will surely cure you. Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address, ASH & ROBBINS, apr 6-1y 260 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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## The Middletown Transcript.

IN PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
**W. Scott Way.**  
TERMS—\$2.00 a year, payable in advance.  
No paper discontinued until so ordered, except  
at the option of the publisher.  
RATES FOR ADVERTISING:  
Transient advertisements of less than one  
column in space will be inserted at the rate of  
ten cents a line for first insertion, and five  
cents per line for each additional insertion.  
Rates for one inch and over as follows:

Space.	1 wk.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch.	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$7.50	\$12.00	\$18.00
2 "	2.50	5.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
3 "	3.50	7.00	17.00	28.00	42.00
4 "	4.50	9.00	22.00	35.00	50.00
5 "	5.50	11.00	27.00	42.00	58.00
6 "	6.50	13.00	32.00	50.00	66.00
7 "	7.50	15.00	37.00	58.00	74.00
8 "	8.50	17.00	42.00	66.00	82.00
9 "	9.50	19.00	47.00	74.00	90.00
10 "	10.50	21.00	52.00	82.00	98.00

Business Local and Special Notices 10 cents  
a line for each insertion. Obituaries charged  
at the rate of 5 cents per line of eight  
words. Marriages and deaths inserted free.  
Trans: Cash in advance, invariably.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1878.

## Local Affairs.

May parties will soon be in order.

Flower gardens begin to look "sweet."

\* And now our brass band practice of even-

ings in the room over Reynolds & Co.'s store.

Prof. Wilson, Magician, proposes to give an

entertainment in the Town Hall on an early

date.

Mr. E. H. Thomas has sold a farm of 147

acres, near Odessa, to John Corbit, Esq., for

\$6,000 cash.

Thomas Schee Merritt, one of the oldest res-

idents of this town, died yesterday in his

85th year.

Col. Clayton's building known as the "Lock-

wood Corner" received a coat of paint this week

and looks fresh and neat.

To-morrow will be Easter. Disappointed per-

sons should not eat more than twelve hard

boiled eggs for breakfast.

The time has now arrived when the indus-

trious housewife is deeply absorbed in the

family care of the sitting hen.

We are having beautiful moonlight nights

now, but hardly warm enough for the lover to

linger at the gate with his own Sarah Jane.

Point and whitewash are being freely used

upon buildings and fences, and it may be said

our town has put on her spring suit as well as

her fair denizens.

The irrepressible house-fly is beginning to

buzz, and the house-wife has an uncomfort-

able feeling that more of the same kind will

soon be along.

J. Henry Appleby, of 302 Tenth St., Wil-

mington, is in town for a few days making

Crystal Typewriters from ordinary photographs.

He has shown us some beautiful specimens.

At the regular meeting of Union Lodge, A.

F. & A. M., Tuesday evening last, a large

number of visiting brothers were present, there

being some extra work on hand—we suppose.

Our streets were crowded with people Sat-

urday night last, and the merchants were

"taxed to their utmost capacity" to wait on

their eager customers. This looks like busi-

ness once more.

By appointment of Presbytery the Rev. Dr.

Patton will preach in the Presbyterian Church

of Odessa next Sabbath morning, and the Rev.

Dr. Crowell will preach at the same time in

the Presbyterian Church of Middletown.

The matrimonial market is in a terribly

contracted state in this section, there not hav-

ing been a marriage notice in the Transcript for

several months. Just how long this awful

state of affairs is going to hold out, the

inhabitant cannot tell.

The services at St. Anne's Church on Easter

Sunday will be as follows: 8 A. M., Morning

Prayer and Litany; 10 A. M., Sermon and

Holy Communion; 7 P. M., Evening Prayer

and Sermon. At the early morning service,

the choir, assisted by singers from abroad as

well as by home talent, will sing Chapple's

Easter Anthem (*Christ our Passover*) and

Jackson's *Te Deum*.

Prof. Wright informs us that in making his

report of Department No. 1, Middletown

Schools, published last week, he made three

slight mistakes, as follows: Eugene Deane's

rank in grammar should be 68 instead of 96,

Adlai West's rank in geography should be 98

instead of 92, and Jennie Leatherberry's rank

in department should be 98 instead of 95.

As announced in our advertising columns,

Miss M. Cole will give a grand concert in the

Town Hall, Middletown, on the evening of

Easter Monday, 22d instant, when she will be

assisted by accomplished lady pianists and

also by her pupils. Judging from the manner

in which Miss Cole's efforts were received at a

former concert in this town, we have no doubt

but a full house will greet her on Monday

evening next.

Yesterday two non-resident fishermen, hail-

ing from Chester, Pa., were arrested for

violating the fishing laws of this State by plac-

ing pound nets at the mouth of Blackbird Creek.

They were brought to Middletown by constable

Rothwell and had a trial before Judge Naudin.

They pleaded not guilty, and stated that the

pound nets were not their property and that

they were fishing for eels with small nets.

The boat and nets were taken into custody and

removed to a place of safety and the fishermen

held for a further hearing under their own

recognition. The men will probably be sold to

pay the fine of obstructing the channel of the

creek and of fishing without a license, which

is \$50 and costs in each case.

## New Advertisements.

Crosby & Hill, Dry Goods, Wilmington, Del.  
Elliott & Benson, Stoves, Ranges and Roof-  
ing, Middletown, Del.  
Plants, E. R. Cochran.  
Situation wanted by a widow.  
Estay notice, by Wm. Wood.  
G. W. W. Naudin, Middletown, Del.  
G. E. Hunkill, Business Local, Ready Mixed  
Paint.  
M. L. Hardcastle, Business Local, New  
Goods.

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SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1878.

## State News.

Court commences at Dover next Monday.

Barnum's great show will be in Wilming-

ton Monday, April 29th.

A Milford harness maker recently decapitated

with \$550 belonging to his employer.

Corn planting was commenced more than a

week ago by the Kent county farmers.

The National Bank of Smyrna burned \$210,-

000 of State bank issue Wednesday of last

week.

Dr. Geo. W. Chayton, a well-known Wil-

mington physician, died Sunday last, in the

65th year of his age.

According to a correspondent of the *Del-*

*warean*, Millsboro, Sussex county has a post-

master who reads the postal cards.

The tax rate of Kent county as set by the

Levy Court at its late session, is 10 cents on the

\$100, which is 5 cents less than last year.

The Dover correspondent of the *Evening*

*Star* says: The holding of the Democratic

Convention at a much earlier date than usual

is probable.

The Rebooth Association will arrange in a

short time for their annual excursion, which

this year will be all rail and occur during the

first week in June.

It is said the court will refuse to grant liqu-

or licenses to those whose applications were

printed in the *Wilmington Sunday Dispatch*,

on the ground that the *Dispatch* being issued

on Sunday is not a legal publication under the

laws of the State.

The Levy Court of Kent county has appro-

riated \$3,500 to build the portion of the pro-

posed bridge over Duck Creek, at Fleming's

Landing. The New Castle County Levy Court

having already appropriated \$2,000 for their

share of the work, the bridge will probably

soon be built.

The *Smyrna Times* gives the following list

of new engagements of school teachers in New

Castle county: District No. 71, Gamman's,

Miss Josephine Harris, to succeed W. Baker;

No. 70, Green Spring, Geo. D. Hazel, contin-

ued; No. 68, Walker's, Mary Rothwell; No. 67,

Deakinsville, Robert A. Davis; No. 69, Black-

bird, Anna Lord, to succeed W. W. Rothwell.

SHERIFF SALES.—The property of Thos. G.

Hammill, of Appomattox, Md., 147 acres, will

be sold at sheriff sale at Townsend, May 3d.

The property of Wm. N. Ward, of Pen-

nsylvania, 138 acres, at Kirkwood, April 20th.

The property of Robert J. Lank, of Camden,

Kent co., 26 acres, at Camden, Saturday 20th

instant.

The *Milford News* says: The railroad to Re-

booth is progressing. They commenced track-

ing on Monday last, and expect to have the

locomotive running, to aid in filling up

"Wolfe's Glade" during the coming week. It

is believed that ten new cottages will, this

season, be built at the beach. The completion

of the railway connection will give new pro-

gress to the growth of the place. The prospect

is, that this will be the most successful season

that it has ever had.

SAB ACCIDENT.—Two Dover boys, named

Marion Green and William H. Wheeler, Sat-

urday morning, in a mill-pool near that place

drowned. A party of eight young men

hired a boat and went sailing on the pond,

there being a stiff breeze blowing at the time

and the young men being inexperienced in the

management of the craft, it was capsized by a

flaw, when Wheeler and Green were drowned.

The remaining six of the party succeeded in

reaching the shore and at once gave the alarm.

The bodies of the two unfortunate boys

were recovered until late in the evening.

Green was 19 years old and Wheeler about 16.

They were both printers, one in the *Sentinel*

and the other in the *Delawarean* office. It is

said they were good swimmers, and it is prob-

able they were prevented from reaching shore

by cramp. Green's father was killed by being

struck from a wagon some 12 years ago, and

a brother and two cousins were drowned by

breaking through the ice on this mill-pond,

while another brother was killed by being

thrown from a horse, and an uncle, John Hol-

son, was killed by the cars last night, making

seven of the family who have met unnatural

deaths.

MARYLAND MATTERS.

Sullersville has a Dramatic Company.

The "shakes" have reached Pocomoke City.

Four districts of Queen Anne's county will

vote on the Local Option question next Tues-

day.

The Eastern Shore now has two full grown

cities, Chesapeake City and Pocomoke City,

with several in embryo including Ticktown

and Smith's Cross Roads.

On Monday last, near Pocomoke City, a

young man who "loved not wisely but too

well," committed suicide by drowning himself

in a well, because the girl he loved said "No."

A Town Point, Cecil county correspondent

of the *Gazette* says: Some of the peach trees

in that locality "are killed this spring, but many

of them are in good bearing condition." What

killed the peach trees?

In Cecil county, Dr. E. N. Crawford has

been appointed tax collector for the first dis-

trict and Andrew Beaton, Jr., for the second

district. The Board of Commissioners had a

stormy time over some of their appointments.

That lively Eastern Shore Journal, the

*Snow Hill Messenger*, is responsible for the

following:

If a cat doth meet a cat upon a garden wall,

and if a cat doth greet a cat, oh, need they

both be equal to the law of the land, and

the peach-tree is slain. Our farmers, after a

long experience in peach culture, are gradually

turning their attention to the growing of

cereal crops—the only salvation from financial

ruin.

Another report from Seaford says: The

peaches about there are very seriously dam-

aged and there will not probably be anything

like a full crop, but the growers think that

they will have as many as they can use with

profit. The early peaches are not at all in-

jured.

The *Eastern Shoreman* says the peach buds

in Wilcox county were not materially in-

jured by the late frost.

The West Chester *News* of Thursday says:

Last night was a damaging one to the fruit

crop, owing to the frost which steadily set in

upon vegetation. Marketers this morning told

us that the frost in many places was quite

heavy. We now await another wall from

"peachy" Delaware, and peach baskets will

consequently be less numerous.

So far the peach blossoms have not been ma-

terially injured, except in some few orchards

where the blossoms are entirely killed. Ap-

pearances so far indicate there will be a crop

above the average in this county. Apple and

pear blossoms are not injured very much if

any—*Snow Hill Messenger*.

Peach growers, it appears, were "more

scared than hurt" by the late freeze. From

all sections the information now is that no



